NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE Bradway -- HERNETHE HUNTER MINLOW GARDEN. SPONSWRP- ELF KING, OR WEALTH

BOWERY THEATER, SOWERS FEMALE FORTY THISVES-BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-Tan WINTER'S

LAURA IRENES VARIETIES, Broadway- THE SECTORS WALLACK'S THEATRE, Smadway- John Boll-70-CA-

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Nalad QUEEN

WOOD'S MINSTRALS, 44 Broadway-Beriopian Pre-BECHLEY'S SURLESQUE OFREA HOUSE, SOS Broad-ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway PANORAMO PIUTURM

New York, Sunday, February 17, 1856.

The News.

Up to ten o'clock last evening the steamer Ca made had not been telegraphed at Halifax. She is now in her fifteenth day out from Liverpool-an enprecedentedly long passage, even at this season of the year. Nothing of special importance transpired in

either branch of the Legislature yesterday. The bark Antagonist, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this

port last night, from Buenos Ayres December 30 usiness was very dull; nothing doing either for the United States or Europe. Produce was scarce and high. Capt. Samuel Percy, formerly of the brig Matilda, came passenger in the A. He reports the hes of his vessel in September last, off Hatterns while on the voyage from Savannah for St. John N. B. The particulars of the disaster, as detailed by Capt. Percy, are given under the maratime intel Mgence head.

Governor Shannon left Washington yesterday for Kansas. He will endeavor to reach his destination in time to prevent the meeting of the free State Legislature, on the 4th of March next. He is clothed with plenary powers to quell the rebellion in the Territory, and the War Department has issued orders to the troops at Fort Leavenworth and For Biley, numbering one thousand men, to assist him i deemed necessary. Late accounts from Kansas state that the abelitionists there are organizing troops, erecting fortifications, and collecting munitions of war at Lawrence, in order to be ready for instant and effective service.

We have advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst They confirm the news of the capture of Puebla by the forces under Tamariz which we published it yesterday's HERALD. The revolutionists were fortifying the city against the troops sent by General Comonfort to retake it. As an offset to the loss of Puebla, the government troops had defeated General Uraga. The greatest confusion prevailed throughout the country.

In consequence of the numerous burglaries and robberies which have been perpetrated in this city of late, the Mayor has deemed it necessary to issue an order to the police of the different wards, inform ing them that in all cases where burglaries, riots, or robberies occur on their respective beats without the arrest of the offending parties, the salary of the policemen on duty on said beats, will be stopped for three days succeeding the commission of each offence. The order was read to the men in the several station houses last evening. It is hoped that the mandate will have a very beneficial effe At all events it will do no great harm to give it a

The Matsell investigation was resumed before the Police Commissioners yesterday. Quite a crowd of spectators were present. Several witnesses were examined for the defence. We give a report of mony elsewhere.

From the official report of the City Inspector we learn that the number of deaths in this city during the week ending 16th instant was 377, namely, 66 men, 62 women, 139 boys and 116 girls-the total corresponding exactly with that of the week pre-Of the whole number 34 were inmates of the public institutions, and 249 under the age of ten years. There were 10 deaths of bronchitis, 6 of congestion of the lungs, 44 of consumption, 24 of infiammation of the lungs, 7 of congestion of the brain, 16 of dropsy in the head, 9 of inflammation of the brain, 4 of diarrhoa, 3 of dysentery, 6 of ervsi pelas, 5 of puerperal fever, 2 of typhus, 5 of inflammation of the bowels, 4 of palsy, 9 of smallpox, 23 of convulsions (infantile), 13 of croup, 14 of debility (infantile), 30 of scarlet fever, 4 of hooping cough 18 of marasmus (infantile), 3 of measles. Ther were also 8 premature births, 39 cases of stillborn and 16 deaths from violent causes. The following is the classification of diseases :- Brain and nerves 71: generative organs, 8: heart and blood vessels 12; lungs, throat, &c., 116; skin, &c., and eruptive fevers, 49; stillborn and premature births, 47 stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs, 49: uncertain seat and general fevers, 33; old age, 1 The nativity table gives 284 natives of the United States, 53 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 8 of England, 1 of Scotland, 2 of Switzerland, 1 of Italy, 1 of British America and 1 of South America.

Five hundred and twenty-eight Mormon emigrants, on their way to Great Salt Lake City, arrived at this port yesterday, in the ship John J. Boyd, Capt. Austin, from Liverpool December 15.

A steam boiler in the foundry of Anderson & Co., at London, C. W., exploded vesterday afternoon, killing five men and badly wounding nine others. The building in which the boiler was situated was atterly demolished, and the concussion caused considerable damage to other buildings in the vicinity. The United States steam frigate Powhatan arrived

at Norfolk vesterday from China. Cotton continued firm yesterday, with sales of about 4,000 a 5,000 bales, chiefly in transitu. Flour was unchanged, so far as common grades of State and Wes'ern were concerned. Southern was in good demand, and rather firmer for the better qualities. Wheat was steady for good milling lots, but sales were limited A small parcel of Tennessee red sold at \$1 90. Corn was inactive; a sale of Tennes see mixed, nearly white, was made at 80c. Rye was at \$1 27, delivered, and \$1 25, from depot. Pork sold pretty freely at \$15 87 } for mess. Sugars were in rather better demand, with fair sales at full prices. Coffee was quite firm, at 119c. a 12c. Freights were firmer, with more doing for Liv erpool. To London they were also better, and tierce beef was taken at 7s. 6d. a 8s.

A CHANCE FOR A GREAT PARTY .- The present is a fine opportunity for the organization of a great political party-the party of the nation. The old whig and democratic parties are gone. The whig party is dead; the democracy is too much under the control of political nigger drivers, and the modern "republicans" are entirely ruled by the negro worshippers. The stupidity of a great body of freemen quarrelling about a few piggers is apparent. Now is the time for a great new party; but the Know Nothings must improve a great deal and learn a great deal before they can be that party.

The Fereign Folley of the United States come one of the great Powers of the world, and must have a foreign policy in Europe and elsewhere. It is undoubtedly true that the interests as well as the traditions of the American people have heretofore counsel led us to avoid entanglements with European governments, and to assert our absolute right to the exclusive control of affairs on this continent. So far as the mere extension of our Territories and our political independence were concerned, this counsel was judicious and wise, In the organization of the Union there was contemplated only the structure of a compact government. The prejudice of the men of the revolution was very strong against any colonial or territorial dependence. Hence it is that the constitution omits all reference to the organization of any such communities. Provision was made for the admission of new States and for giving to Congress exclusive power to sell the public lands; but no authority was given even to organize governments with anything less than State rights and immunities. It is evident that it was the intention of the early actors in our political affairs to confine the general administration to an American sphere. We neither possessed the resources nor the wish to step beyond the bounds of this continent. It was enough if we could maintain the Union and give effect to its principles upon a basis even so limited.

Meanwhile, our commerce and industry of every kind have been extending to all parts of the world, until there is not a nation with which we do not maintain commercial and political intercourse. The example of our government, and the success of our people under it, are exercising amongst all the civilized States of the world a most potent and effective influence. Our enterprise has penetrated almost every country; our commerce floats upon all the oceans; our genius is impressed upon every nation and people, and we hold relations of mutual interest and sympathy with all mankind.

It is doubtful, indeed, in such a state of things, if we have not arrived at that point of national developement and power when it becomes our duty-a duty we owe to the human family-to mark out and establish a distinctive foreign policy. What we have denominated such policy has been really nothing more than domestic. It relates solely to this continent; to our own interests, in connection with our territorial extension-to an assumed right, in fact, of supervision over neighboring States. It is obvious that to confine ourselves to such a narrow and selfish sphere of action, we go far to discredit our system of government and to impair the force of its example over the public mind of the world. To be effective, we should be consistent and faithful to the emanations of the great cause of liberty which we exclusively represent in the governments of

Christendom.

There is no neutrality for a people occupying the position we de in politics, especially after having passed to the estate of political manhood. To be neutral is to be afraid to assume the responsibility of the principles we have adopted for our guidance-to limit the effect of those principles, by our own acts, to our own country.
Nothing would more strengthen public con-

fidence at home and abroad in the federal Union than the adoption of an ambitious, distinctive foreign policy, leading to the exercise of power and influence in Europe as in America. It is doubtful if without it the States would not ultimately break up into fragments, as did the ancient republics of Greece, and, in the middle ages, those of Italy. Nothing can so surely unife them as the inauguration of a foreign policy having an eye on the naval ambition of England throughout the world. In this view there should be a great diplomatic mission sent to China, to warn the people and governments there of the vast projects of Engd, looking over the Himal of the great rivers in that direction. The present war with Russia, however it may end, will leave our transatlantic relatives full scope in the East; and the extension of our commerce in that direction, as well as with all the States of the Continent, cannot fail to impress upon us the necessity of keeping a vigilant watch over the affairs of China and India. In order to make this at all effective we should re-organize our diplomatic service in Prussia and Austria, and put ourselves in more active communication with Russia and all the States on the eastern borders of Europe.

England occupies just at this time peculiar ground. She is in the anomalous condition of not being able to offer peace without the abso inte reduction and subjugation of Russia, Such a result may seem to be accomplished in the acceptance by the latter Power of the Vienns conditions: but it is yet too early to judge in fact what those conditions really mean. Should they embrace a project for re-composing or combining the leading States of the Continent with Napoleon at the head, it will be England. and not Russia, that will be required to make severe concessions. It is in the power of Russia, more than any other State of the Continent to intercept the projects of England in Asia and China. But this can never be done without the aid of a navy, to prevent the growth of which in Russian waters, was one of the chief objects of the present war. To terminate the war, then, without material guarantees on this point would be concluding a peace, as we did in 1814, by totally ignoring one of the real causes of hostilities. Meanwhile, Russia has been wholly disabled in the Black Sea, and England has secured for the time being a

guarantee of undisturbed operations in China. If it is said that the policy of the United States ought to be exclusively American, it ought to be proved that the interests and enterprise of our people are exclusively confined to this country-that our example should be equally circumscribed; that our ideas, our discoveries and inventions, our habits of life, our social and political institutions, should be hemmed in by the boundaries of the republic. We may as well get rid of all such fallacious and impractical theories at once. They were suited to our infancy, but not to our manhood; they were wise and just maxims to guide us through the experimental period of the Union. but they become signs of imbecility and weak-

ness when applied to our maturity. We pompously parade the principles of our government-not as a device of man, but as ettled laws of justice and equality. We hold that our forms of administration are the legitimate expressions of those principles. Now, if we are right we have something more to do than to secure the application of these maxima to our own people. By their influence we have become one of the great Powers of Christendom; and it is our duty, as such, to exact the

recognition of our just authority. To do this we shall not offensively propagate our ideas or unduly attempt the extension of our forms of government-we shall simply secure to ourselves credit for what we really are. England is our neighbor and our rival; her industry and enterprise are carried to all parts of the world. Where she has the power she has sought for exclusive rights of trading; and she has succeeded. It is our interest to keep open the ports of the world to free competition. We exact equality everywhere. We rely upon our industry and skill to succeed wherever we are not crippled by unfair and unjust local laws. The United States, to effect this end, has something to do out of this country. They are required to throw the weight of their position into the councils of nations; to exercise a vigilant watch upon all, and to insist upon justice and equality everywhere. To do this we require a foreign policy based upon such principles, and looking forward to the vast expansion of our trade, to the increasing strength of our government, and to our industrial and political advancement.

A NEW INFIDEL CONVENTION-THE ABOLI-MINISTS BOLDLY DISPLAYING THE CLOVEN Hoor.-We find the following call for an outand-out infidel convention, in the last number of Lloyd Garrison's Liberator :-

and-out insidel convention, in the last number of Lloyd Garrison's Liberator:—

WORLD'S BIBLE CONVENTION.

We, the undersigned, desirous of promoting the improvement of our race, and believing that the doctrine of the divine authority of the Bible is one of the greatest hindrances to its improvement—and believing further, that this doctrine has no foundation in truth, and that a fair and thorough investigation would lead to its speedy and general abandonment, invite all, in whatever part of the world they may dwell, who feel an interest in the matter, to meet us in New York in May next, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to spread through the world what may appear to be the truth on this important subject.

The alleged evidences of the divine authority of the Bible will, as far as practicable, be examined in the order in which they are presented in the works most approved by the leading religious denominations, and most frequently reagned to as authorities by advocates of the common faith. Such a rangements will be made with regard to speakers as may appear best calculated to secure a correct exposition and a thorough discussion of every branch of the subject.

To secure the order and efficiency of the convention, it is required that all who contemplate taking an active part in the discussion will please apply to the Committee of Arrangements, accompanying their application with suitable references as to character and talents, and, in case they are delegated by churches or by liberal associations, with certificates of their delegation. The discussions will take up the forenoons and afternoons. The evenings will be given to lectures and addresses.

JOSEPH BARNER, Salem, Ohio.

EXTERNY BERNER, Balem, Ohio.

EXTERNY BERNER, Balem, Ohio.

AUG. THEO. STARM,

HORACE STARM,

J. M. BEKERT,

"There can be no misunderstanding the mean-

There can be no misunderstanding the mean ing of this call. But what a precious gang of reformers are these for "promoting the improvement of the human race." Who are the leaders in this movement? Declared infidelsavowed enemies of the government and the social institutions which protect them-believers in the abominations of Tom Paine-in the crazy absurdities of our Women's rights conventicles, and preachers of the monstrosities of perfect indifference and perfect equali ty in all things, social and political, of sexes and colors? And what can be expected of this "World's Bible Convention." formed of such ma terials, but such scenes of blasphemy, treason and confusion as characterized the meeting of "Liberté. Egalité. Fraternité" of the "Reign of Terror" of the first French revolution? Here. indeed, we have the outspoken principles of the Jacobin Club, and the proclamation of the Goddess of Reason!

And these deluded visionaries, who seek "the mprovement of the human race" by abolishing the Bible and constitution and laws, and all the institutions which constitute the strength, the glory, the safety, and the hope of civilized society, and mankind-these repulsive and atrocious fanatics-are but the active auxiliaries of the Seward Holy Abolition Alliance. And they glory in their shame! And they are to have a "World's Convention" in this city, in May next, in which they are to prove their lunacy and their degradation, in pleading that the Bible is an imposition, that Christianity is a nuisance, and that society can only be regenerated and made perfect by its reduction. first to the savage state, and then by rebuild ing it upon the horrible doctrines of the abso lute equality in all things, of colors and sexes. free love, agrarianism and amalgamation. Let them have their convention. Good, we dare say, will result from it; for the public mind in this full developement of the infidel-abolitionsocialist programme will revolt from it, and from all its debasing and seditious socialist and negro-living associations.

The convention is to be held in New York sometime in May next, perhaps during the anniversary week of our religious societies What a jubilee will be this omnium gatherum to our Fourerite philosophers and socialist re formers, great and small! Tom Paine against the Bible; Fourier against all the experience and teachings of six thousand years; the French Jacobin Club against the founders of the American Constitution; the bats and owls of darkness against the eagles of the sun and the doves of the ark! There may be much to deplore, but there is nothing to fear.

THE SOUTH FOR PRACE -The following or. tract from the Charleston Mercury is but the reflex of the opinions of such conservative Southern men as Mr. Mason, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Butler, and others of the United States Senate The Mercury Says:-

The Mercury says:—

We copy a strong article from the last Liverpool Times, in the question of the difficulties between the two countries. It is admittably written, and indicates forefoly the feelings which the commercial world of England entertain of the expeeding importance of preserving our peaceful relations. Especially it exposes the folly of disturbing those relations for so worthless an object as keeping up the Mosquito protectorate. The views are essentially the same as those we have expressed.

To neither country is the matter of this controversy of any present practical interest; still less of an interest that would justify a resort to war. Great British is bound, by her own repeated and most explicit declarations, not to colonize, fortify or occupy any portion of the Mosquito country. She can, therefore, never derive any advantage from this humbug of a protectorate; and the United States, by persistently denying the rightfulness of her proteusions, will save us from any appearance of concession. We may assign leaves the rest to time, which is steadily wanting the Influence of European nations on this continent, and as steadily increasing our own.

The truth is, that Senators Seward, Wilson and Foot have cut under the belligerent proclivities of the President's message, and the administration will thus be constrained to drop this theme for agitation in disgust. Ask Marcy now about the meaning of the message, and he will most probably say, like the "used-upman," when he had looked into Vesuvius, "Oh! there was nothing in it."

THEY HOLD FAST TO THEIR ANTI SLAVERY PLATFORM.-Read the proceedings in another column of the late festival of the Massachusetts Know Nothings at Worcester. Read the speech of Governor Gardner, and then let our New York Americans decide whether, in the event of the nomination of a Southern man for President, the said Gardner is or is not the proper man to be nominated for Vice PresiMan is a worshipping animal. If we had not God, said Voltaire, it would be necessary to invent Him. For in every human breast now, through all past time, and probably for ever, does, has, and will rule a craving for something to worship, some being to venerate some creature or essence to make an idol of and cherish as a divinity. Some times it has been a being clothed with attributes of superiority, at whose feet superstitious mortals have knelt, to implore divine favor, or to seek respite from divine wrath. Again, men have raised above themselves creatures naturally far beneath them-the lower orders of man kind, and the lowest organizations of animals whose natural humility has apparently enhanced the merit of elevating them. Or, again

impalpable substances, or ideal existences

have been deified, and have enjoyed a wor-

ship the more substantial in proportion to the

unreality and consequently the expansibility

of its object.

Idolaters of All Borts-Fire, Sheep, Cat and

The first men naturally sought gods in animate and inanimate nature. The Israelites in an hour of agony and backsliding, deserted the worship of the column of fire and smoke for that of a brazen calf. They became calf worshippers; and not all the rage of Aaron, or all the elo quence of Moses could thoroughly eradicate the passion from their hearts. Centuries afterwards, they met in private to worship the cow. Even Moses in his iconoclastic zeal, only pro posed to substitute the serpent for the calfhe was a serpent worshipper.

At parellel ages, Hindus and Egyptians made menageries of their temples. There was not a brute without its altar and its priests. On the border of the Ganges, the god Fo certainly entered the body of some animal; for fear of omitting the right one, the whole animal creation, from the vulture to the constrictor, was deified, and a swarm of devotees worshipped beast, bird, fish and reptile alike, while herds of debauched Brahmins lowered themselves beneath the level of the lowest living thing by their loathsome immoralities. Vishnu was incarnate as an ane. To the ane then prayed the Hindu maiden that he would grant her fruitfulness, and an easy death; to the ape the Indian warrior returned thanks that he had been permitted to murder his sleeping enemy without detection. Zeus Am mon had been seen under the fleece of a ram; Apis and Osiris, of a loving pair of horned cattle; Babastis of a cat. So the cat, and the cow, and the ram received divine honors They had their temples and their priests; their holy boats on the Nile; their processions when the overflow began; their rich offerings; their poets and their pious, enthusiastic, retiring worshippers. When the cow, Apis, died, all Egypt was searched for her successor. The fortunate animal must be spotted in a particular way, and streaked likewise; her horns must be of such a length, and with a prescribed curve; her whole appearance must be such as to charm her priests. Once, six months elapsed before a cow could be found to suit; Egypt narrowly escaped revolution at the hands of the impatient devotees. But the Egyptians delved lower still for divinities. They gave divine honors to the onion. An Egyptian of moderate means, station and education-such a man, for instance, as might be a clergyman or a merchant in our time -said his prayers to an onion, and handled it with

Rising higher than these, the Syrians, Persians, Chaldeans, and a host of other nations, worshipped the sun, moon and stars. There was something elevating in the Persian rite. Before daybreak the Persian gentleman ascended his roof, turned to the East, and watch ed for the sunrise. When the straight rays flew, he fell on his face, and repeated with fervor some maxims of common place morality. He thanked his god that it lighted the earth warmed him, and taught his crops to grow Nor less touching was the devotion of the pure Phonician girl to the goddess of chastity-the moon-whose gentle light harmonized with the purity of her own heart: or to the distant star, in which her priest taught her to view a symbol of her fortune-a bright heavenly protector. And if the Syrian worship of their sun god partock more of Egyptian masquerade than of oriental solemnity, it was none the less imposing; probably none the less sincere.

The Etruscan, in the simple domesticity o his habits, saw his god on his hearth, in the blazing logs. His creed had but one article-love of home. His Lares and Penates must not be removed. Soon, however, these simple notions and the grand and vague ima gery of the East gave way to the more practical systems of Greece and Rome. Men were defied--doubtless, great, good, ingenious men -such excellent citizens as had left fame and honor attached to their name on dying-an Apollo, a Hercules, a Vulcan, a Neptune, a Prometheus, a Ceres. Fancy gave to these goddesses largely endowed with human frail ties and sensual attractions; and man's and wor shipped the new fashioned godhead with renewed fervor. Then came the iconoclast. Christianity, a giant in the vigor of wouth combating pigmies in the decrepitude of age: and for a time, men worshipped Christ and his

But the abstract service of a spiritual divinity did not suffice the craving for idols in the human heart. History teams with a succession of gods of various kinds, who have been faith fully worshipped in their day. The church has been worshipped; all Europe and most of America have crawled in the dirt at the feet of scheming priests, faucying themselves the while very superior to the cat worshippers of Egypt, the ape worshippers of India, or the moon worshippers of Syria. Nobility has been worshipped, and in England is worshipped still. John Bull who saw the light in a cottage, trembles at the sight with naked eye of King or Duke; his voice falters when he speaks to him; he reasons with himself, strikes himself in the chest and bullies himself to gain the conviction that this lord or dupe is but a man, and that it is mean to worship him. He worships him, though, for all that.
In this country, our worshipping propensi-

ties have lately found a safety valve in the direction of the negro. The disease is similar to that of the English; the only difference is that they find their idol elevated above them, while the negro worshippers raise theirs out of the dirt. They worship men like themselves. whose ancestors had merit : Seward, Garrison, Abby Kelly Foster worship negroes. of whom nothing is known but to their discredit, whose humanity is denied, whose bru-

tality is not. And their negro worship, which

is far meaner and more contemptible than any of the animal worships we have mentioned, appears quite as enthusiastic and blinding as any. That it will end like the others, there can be little question; and then its votaries will be classed with the ape worshippers, and the cat worshippers, and the fire worshippers, who figure as the laughing stocks of history.

GOVERNOR WISE AND HIS TAX ON OYSTERS .-Governor Wise, of Va., among his expedients for replenishing the State Treasury, propose a tax upon all the oysters in all the waters of the Old Dominion, upon which proposition, the Richmond Whig says:-

As to his Excellency's idea of resuscitating the finan-cial energies of the commonwealth by a tax on oysters, the glory of that conception must forever pertain to the statesman of "Only." But if this is the only hope for statesman of "Only." But if this is the only hope for the old commonwealth, we fear its fortunes have waned to wax no more. The fact that the theatre of operations extends over some 2,000 miles of coast, and that a whole fleet of revenue outters, and an indefinite number of inspectors and officers will be necessary to collect the tax, will at once present to every rational mind the absurdity of the whole project. The revenue which the Governor anticipates from his forcy upon the oysters, is put down at \$270,000; the cost of the collection, to say nothing of the vexation and annoyance to the people engaged in oystering, would probably not fall short of \$500,000. By this mode of increasing our revenue, it will require no extraordinary arithmetical genius to calculate the number of years it will require to reduce us to hopeless bankruptry.

The oysters, we hope, will be spared. New York city has a right to be heard upon this question to the extent, perhaps, of at least half a million of dollars a year. In her behalf, therefore, whatever other measures of retaliation against the abolition agitators of the North may be adopted, we beseech the Virginia Legislature to reject the appeal of the Governor, and to spare those oysters.

THE KANSAS RELIEF CALL IN RHODE ISLAND. -The appeal from the Kansas "Free State Executive Committee" was sent into the Rhode Island Legislature, and has been referred to s joint committee. Governor Hoppin, in communicating the document, says that "if authentic, it should call forth from the government and people of Rhode Island an expression of indignant horror;" but he adds, "I will not allow myself to comment upon the grave matters now presented to you for deliberation involving issues pregnant with the dissolution of the Union and the gloom of civil war.' Upon the whole, the message of Governor Hoppin is in much better spirit than that of the abolition Governor of Ohio, or that of our Sewardite Governor of New York. Governor Hoppin questions the authenticity of these Kansas revelations of fire and sword. He at least is desirous to know the truth, and the whole truth, before committing himself even to his Kansas confederates.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE .- The Princeton Kentuckian, K. N., entirely ignoring the claims of "Live Oak George," thus glorifies Mr. Fillmore:-

Mr. Fillmore is to day the star toward whose cheering light thousands of eyes are turning for deliverance from our present troubles. He is a statesman of high intellect and firm resolve—a patriot pure and incorruptible. We have tried him in the time of danger, and he has proved himself worthy of his trust. Like the herces of Buens Vista, "the was baptised in fire and blood and came out steel." His patriotism is bounded by no Mason and Dixon line; it is as broad as the prairies and forests, the lakes and rivers of our continent, comprehending all in common brotherhood. To the end that this charming puff may

reach ex-President Fillmore, (who is spending the winter in Italy,) we republish it in the HERALD. It would be a pity that such a gem should be lost. Let all eyes turn to Italy. Mr. Fillmore is the "star" of the "cheering light," and he is thar.

LOOK OUT FOR AN EXCITING TIME .-- Hon. John Minor Botts has been appointed a delegate from the city of Richmond to the Philadelphia National American Convention of the 22d.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Missing Steamers.

HALIFAX, Feb. 16-10 P. M. We are still without any tidings of the missing steamer Pacific. The continued absence of the over due steamer Canade, with Liverpool dates to the 2d inst., is beginning to excite some uneasiness here.

The weather is very wet, and a dense fog prevails, so

that it would be impossible for any steamer to enter the

Interesting from the National Capital. DEPARTURE OF GOV. SHANNON FOR KANSAS—THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD, ETC. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1856.

As I informed you vesterday Gov. Shannon left this afternoon for Kansas. He will travel night and day until he reaches Shawnee Mission. The President desired him to arrive there before the free State Legislature assembles at Topeka, on the 4th of March next. He has full power, I understand, to arrest the members of that Legislature, as its meeting is deemed, by powers that be, an overt act, and as such deserving of severe punishment
If he carries out his instructions, it is thought by goatle men now here who are residents of Kansas, that ther will be a collision between the federal authorities and the free State men.

Letters are pouring in from Legislatures of various States, now in session, urging Congress to use every means in their power to repeal the naval efficiency law, and restore those two hundred and one officers disgrape by the action of the "Immortal Fifteen."

Quite a number of those officials dismissed about the Capitol have already been provided for in the different Departments.

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTY-THE BLACK REPUBLI CAN PROPAGANDA—THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE GRADUATION SYSTEM—NUMBER OF REGISTERHO SEA WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1856.

Governor Sharmon left this afternoon, direct for St Louis, and from thence to Kansas. He will imme diately remove his office from Shawnee Mission to Le compton, the centre of the prevailing difficulties Orders will be issued by the War Department this af ternoon, and they will probably be conveyed by Governor Shannon to Col. Sumner. There is no doubt but what they will be in accordance with the President's views as expressed in his special message in regard to Kansas, and in his late proclamation, and that directions will be given o have them properly enforced. There are 800 troops at Fort Leavenworth and 400 at Fort Riley, to be called out if circumstances demand.

The Republican Association of Washington is making strenuous efforts to establish similar societies in every city, town and village throughout the Union, serving, a

To raily the people, inspire them with confidence and enthusiasm, and furnish the information necessary to expose and fairly meet the sophistry of pro-slavery demagegues, making the issue slavery or freedom in the Presidential campaign. The design is to scatter, broadcast, documents and

speeches upon the subject. They have already prepared 162,000 copies in English, and 20,000 in German, of the perches and writings of Messrs. Seward, Hale and others. A report, not yet published, prepared at the General and Office, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, shows the amount of territory subject to the act of August, 1854, to graduate and reduce the Of the first class-one dollar an acre-there are 18. 168,759 acres; of the second class-seventy-five cents per

sere—there are 15,654,148 acres ; of the third class—fifty cents nor sore there are 11.540.920 sores : of the fourth cents per acre—there are 11,340,920 hares; of the fourth class—twenty-five cents per acre—there are 6,485,827 acres; and of the fifth class—at twelve and a half cents per acre—there are 26,114,355 acres.

This land is divided among the following named States;—Ohio, 70,495; Indiana, 458,700; Illinois, 1,384,610; Wis-

Missouri, 13,850,020 ; Arkansas, 14,212,610 ; Louislana , 806,340 ; Mississippi, 7,602,643 ; Alabama, 14,039,503 Florida, 6,848,560-making in all 77,561,007 acres.

It appears from a statement prepared at the State De-

partment, giving the number of American seamen regis-tered and enrolled in the United States for the last sixtered and enrolled in the United States for the law alt-teen years, that far the year ending October 1, 1840, there were 8,001, of which 140 were naturalized; and for the year ending October 1, 1855, there were 0,686, including 300 naturalized persons.

Affairs in Kansas.
THE PRO-SLAVERY MEN ON THE ALERT—THE MILITARY MEASURES OF THE ABOLITIONISTS. Sr. Louis, Feb. 16, 1866.

meeting was held there on the 2d inst., at which it was determined to offset the induence of the free State agents sent abroad by despatching George W. McLean to the Southern States to give the people there the pro-slavery aspect of the case, and to urge Southerners to emigrate to the Territory and aid in rescuing the control of affairs from the hands of the abolitionists of Lawrence, Robinson, lane, Brown, & Co., who are deing everyth to bring on a civil war. They apprehend that many free State men will refure to follow them into rebellion against the federal authority and the laws of the Territory.

The Herald of Freedom says that Messrs. Robinson and Lane have adopted precautionary measures, and organ-ized a regiment; that the forts are guarded day and night, and that munitions of war were being collected in padiness for instant service, an attack being expected.

The Topeka Herald appeals to the friends of the North and East to hold themselves in readiness to march at a

itself in earnest, and invokes the people of Kansas to die n preference to surrendering. The President's special Kansas message has reached Leavenworth, but not Lawrence.

noment's notice; says that the struggle begins to show

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15, 1856. The steamer Texas has arrived here, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst. The revolutionists, under Tamariz, having captured Puebla, were fortifying it, in order to repel the forces of General Comonfort, who had despatched government troops against the place.

It is reported that Tamariz lacks money, and that many excesses had been committed in Puebla by his

Urage had been defeated by the Government troops. and general confusion seems to prevail.

Terrible Accident at London, C. W.
EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER—FIVE MEN MILLED
AND NINE BADLY WOUNDED.
TROY, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1856. At Lendon, C. W., at half-past two o'clock, this after-noon, a steam boiler in the foundry of M. Anderson & Co. exploded, blowing the building to atoms and burying

thirty men in the ruins. The firemen repaired promptly to the scene of the disaster, cleared away the rubbish, and took out all the bodies. Five were found to be dead, and rine others were badly wounded. The shock was felt throughout the whole city. The widows of the Western Hotel, and also those of the English church, were shattered. Heavy Robbery on a Ratiroad Train.

Mr. H. R. Hemingway, of Chicago, was this morning robbed of \$8,500, while coming to this city in the early train from Schenectady. The money was in a carpet bag, and \$2,000 of it was in specie. Mr. H. was asleep when the robbery was comm Arrival of the United States Frigate Powe

NORPOLK, Va., Feb. 16, 1856. The United States frigate Powhatan arrived at this port

to day from China. Monesdale Charter Election.

HONESDALE, Pa., Feb. 16, 1866.

The charter election held here yesterday resulted in the choice of the entire Know Nothing tisket. Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1856.

Stocks are steady. Quotations are as follows:—Pennsylvania 5's, 85; Reading Rai read, 45'4; Long Island Railroad, 17'4; Morris Canal, 15'4; Pennsylvania Railroad, 414'.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15, 1856. Cotton.—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, at unchanged rate

New ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1856.

The sales of cotton to-day add up 6,500 bales, at 3,60. decline. We quote middling at 9a, a 93,6. The receipts of the week have been 45,000 bales, against 32,000 for the rame time last year. The receipts at this port up to the present time are 300,000 bales in excess of those of last year. Stock on hand, 224,000 bales.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States storeship Relief, Commander J. D. Camp, will sail from the New York navy yard in a few days, for Rio de Janeiro, (Brazil). Letters, papers, &c., sent to the Naval Lyceum will be forwarded

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW UNITED STATES STRANGR MERRImae will shortly start from Boston on a trial trip, and will put into either New York or Baltimore, as circumstances will allow. We think the fact of there being seventy mi'es of ice below Baltimore likely to prevent her from putting into that port.

THE EUROPEAN STEAMERS .- We learn that the Collins steamers, in order to avoid the ice, will not cross the Banks north of 43 degrees. This arrangement will last till the 1st of August.

Our Washington Corresponde WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1800.

The Naval Retiring Board—Case of Commodore Smith—Curious Reports Concerning the Probable Action of the Senate—General Cullom's Decapitations—Funny Letter from One of the Victims, de., de.

It would seem from the late recommendations and aclons of the President and Secretary Dobbin that these unctionaries have begun to discover the injustice that has been perpetrated by the action of the late Naval better known as the Immaculate Fifteen-for why have they thought proper not only to retain Com-modore Smith, an officer retired for inefficiency, as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but also to assign him the charge of the scientific Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented Morris, much to the chagrin and disappointment of another Commodore, and a member of the Naval Board, who fully expected to have been assigned that duty. There must be a screw loose somewhere. What says the Board? Nous verrons. Here's one blunler, anyhow. Let all the Cuttles "make a note of it."

There is, I understand, a "rod in pickle" for some of those who sat in judgment on their brothers in arms, and who se valiantly and disinterestedly put themselves and who se valiantly and disinterestedly put themselves in safe line of promotion. The Senate committee, to whom are referred the papers and memorials of the officers who were affected by the action of the Naval Board, it is said, will report against the officers, and sustain the President and Secretary of the Navy in the course they have pursued. I doubt the truth of this; yet it is known that the President is doing everything in his power to bring about such a result. There are quite a number of Senators who have expressed themselves the reverse of this. They intend to take the matter in hand, and at the proper time—to use the language of one of the Senators—"make the fur fly."

to use the language of one of the Senators—"make the fur to use the language of one of the Senators—"make the fur fly."

It is exceedingly amusing to look about the Capitol this morning and view the disappointed. Lean, hank, hungry and cadaverous; they have spent the last dollar. Poor devils; Congres ought to appropriate money enough to send them home. Those decapitated by the Clerk seem not to take it to heart. The following is a reply to a note from the Clerk, advising the writer that his services were no longer required. It is sententious and to the point:—

RON. WM. CULION, CLERK, HOUSE OF REFERENTATIVES.
Your long expected note was received late last evening, by which I am informed that you "reluctantly" relieve me of my official position. I highly appreciate your kind feelings in the discharge of this "duty." The only regret I have to offer is, that you did not as I requested, enclose me a lock of your hair to take with me to Ohio'as a token of remembrance.

From the political indications throughout the country it is evident that your official career must be very brief; I hope, therefore, it will be correspondingly brilliant. Your's respectfully,

WASTUNCTON, Feb. 12, 1856.

Mr. Martin, I understand, will leave for the Buckeye State in a few days, where he will enlist for the campaign for the overthrow of those who now possess the legislative department of the government.

A leading article appeared in the Sentinel this morning, which has created a good deal of excitement in certain quarters, in which the President and his cabinet are handled in most approved style. The author of the article is a gentleman well known in this city, and a warm and devoted friend of Pennsylvania's "Revorite son." It is said to speak the sentiment of the "Old Dominon." Since its appearance Pierce stock has fallen twenty per cent.

City Intelligence.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS IN THE NEW YORK CITY GUARD. -A neeting of the members at the New York City Guard was held at their armory, in Broadway, on Thursday evening last, to elect officers in the vacancies occasioned by tue resignation of the old Captain of this company Ferris. Colonel M.M. Van Buren, of the Eleventh Regi-ment, presided. The following officers were elected unanimously:—Nichelas B. Labau, Captain, in place of ment, present in colowing officers were elected unanimously:—Nichelas B. Laban, Captain, in place of Captain Ferris, resigned. Captain Laban was previously connected with Gen. Ewen's staff, and is highly esteemed by his brother solidiers. Wm. H. Hallick, First Lioutenant, in place of L. D. Bulkeley, resigned; Thoms. C. De Luce, Third lieutenant, in place of W. H. Draper, promoted to a staff appointment; E. L. Stone, Fourth Leutenant, in place of W. H. Hallick promoted. A compliance of W. H. Hallick promoted.